



Monte Carlo simulation techniques used in the study of different physics channels at the future eRHIC project

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Outline

- Monte Carlo methods
- Monte Carlo simulation in Particle Physics
- The eRHIC project
 - Physics goals
 - Simulation of a golden measurement

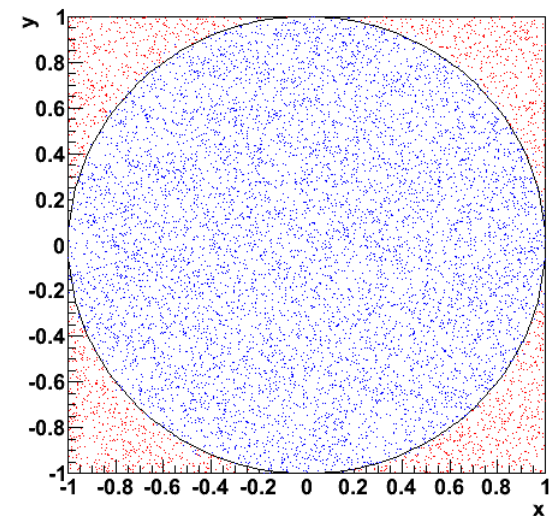


Monte Carlo Simulation

- The drunk man's dartboard
 - The drunk man's darts always fall everywhere within the square randomly
 - If a dart lies within the circle, it results in a score
 - What is the probability for our hero to get a score?

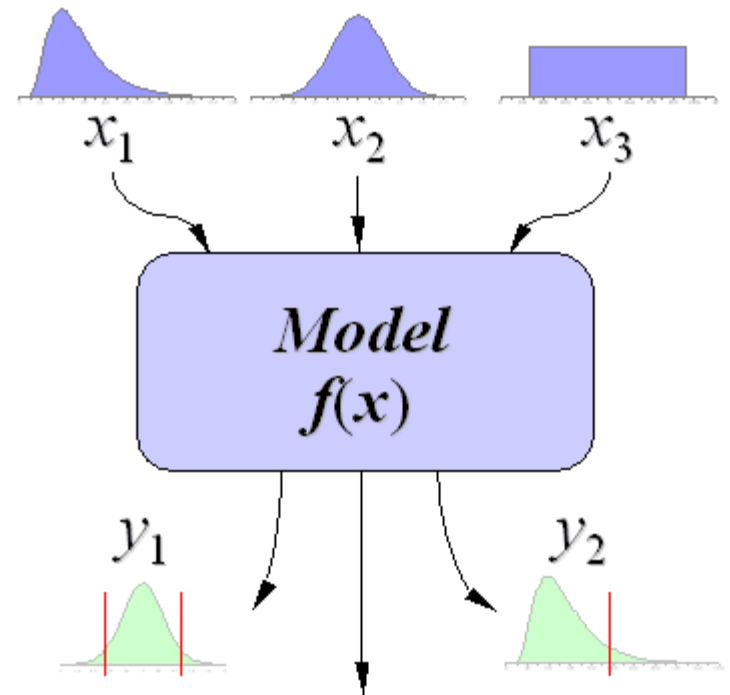


- The simulation approach
 - Generate 2 independent uniformly distributed random numbers x and y
 - Points in $x^2+y^2 < R^2$ marked as blue, otherwise red
 - Given a certain total trials N_{total} , count number of blue points N_{blue} , $\text{Prob} = N_{\text{blue}} / N_{\text{total}}$
 - With $N_{\text{total}} = 5000$, we get the probability 0.78



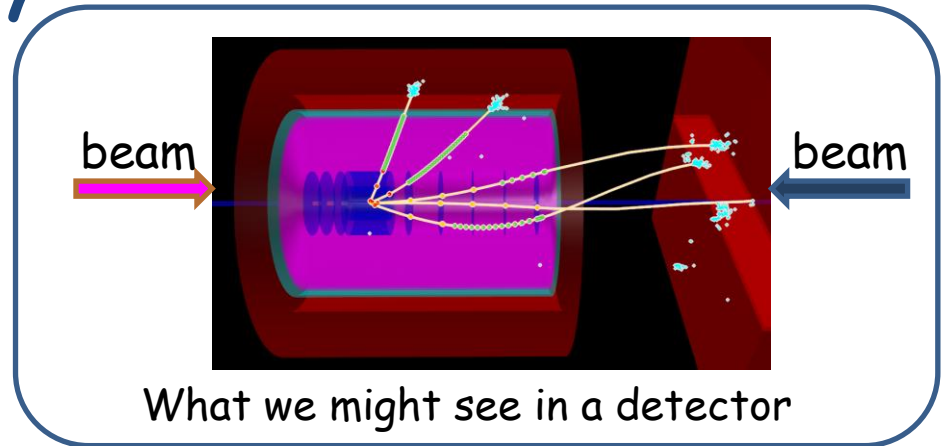
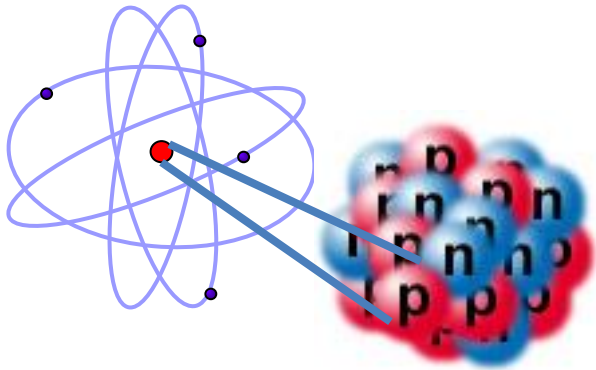
Monte Carlo Simulation

- Define a domain of possible inputs
- Generate the inputs from a specified probability distribution
- Perform a calculation according to the problem to be solved
- Repeat above steps several times
- Aggregate the results

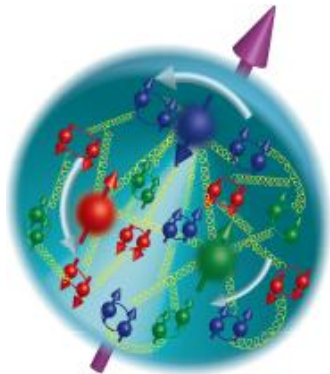


Powerful to treat those models with stochastic input.

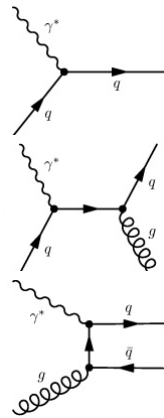
Monte Carlo Simulation in Particle Physics



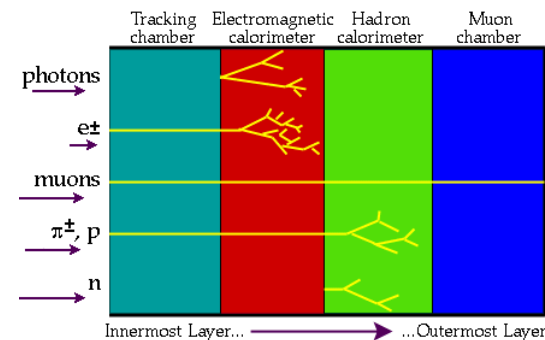
Nucleon structure



Physics channels



Detector response

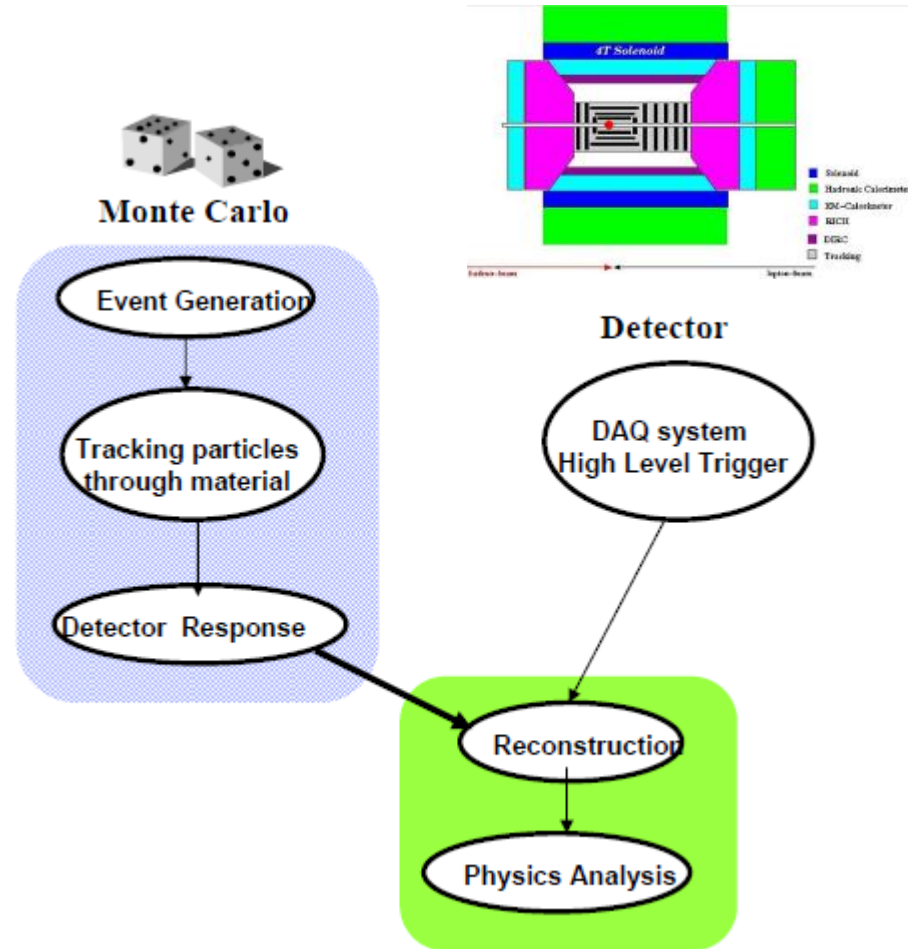


How do we understand it



Monte Carlo and Particle Physics

- Monte Carlo simulation in particle physics
 - Event generation
 - Detector response
- When an experiment is running
 - Estimate background, efficiencies
 - Calibrate the detector performance
- When an experiment is being designed
 - Detector design and optimization (cost/benefits ratio)
 - Simulate new physics measurements



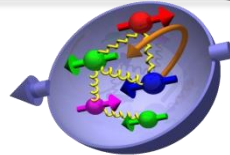
eRHIC: the New Frontier in Particle Physics

Spin physics



determine quark and gluon Contributions
to the proton spin at last

For more info on spin physics see D.
Smirnov's talk and poster

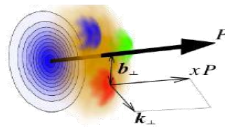


Nucleon imaging

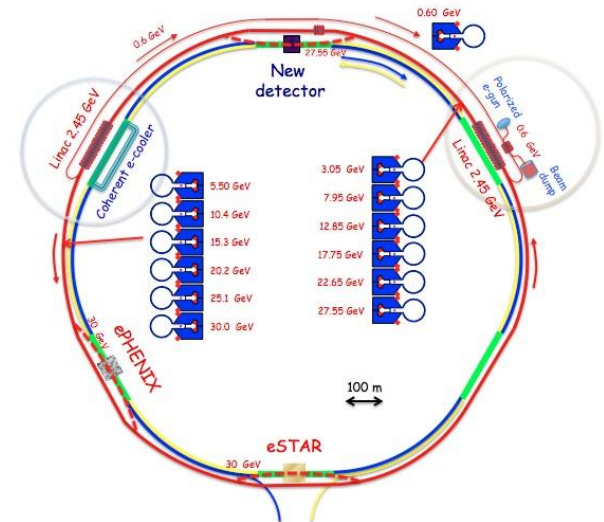


what is the spatial distribution of
quarks and gluons in nucleons/nuclei

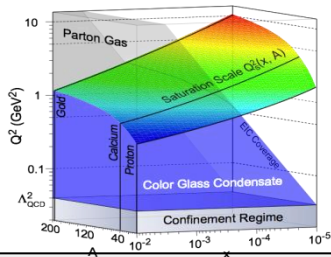
For more info on nucleon imaging see S. Fazio's
talk and poster



For more info on eRHIC detector/accelerator see B. Di
Ruza's talk and poster



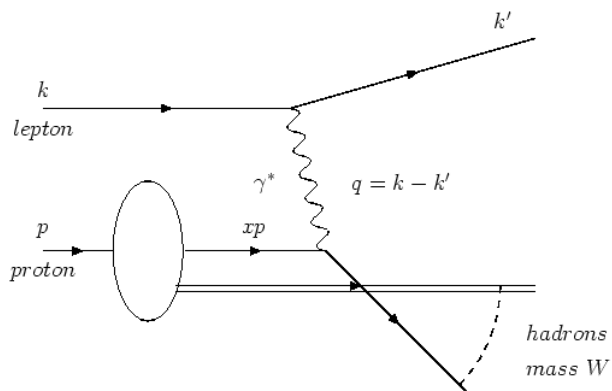
Physics of strong color fields



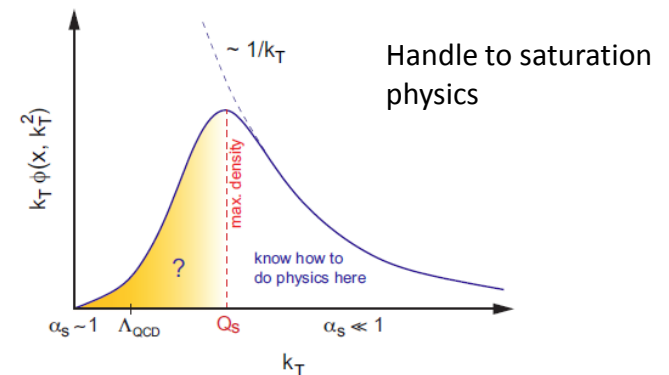
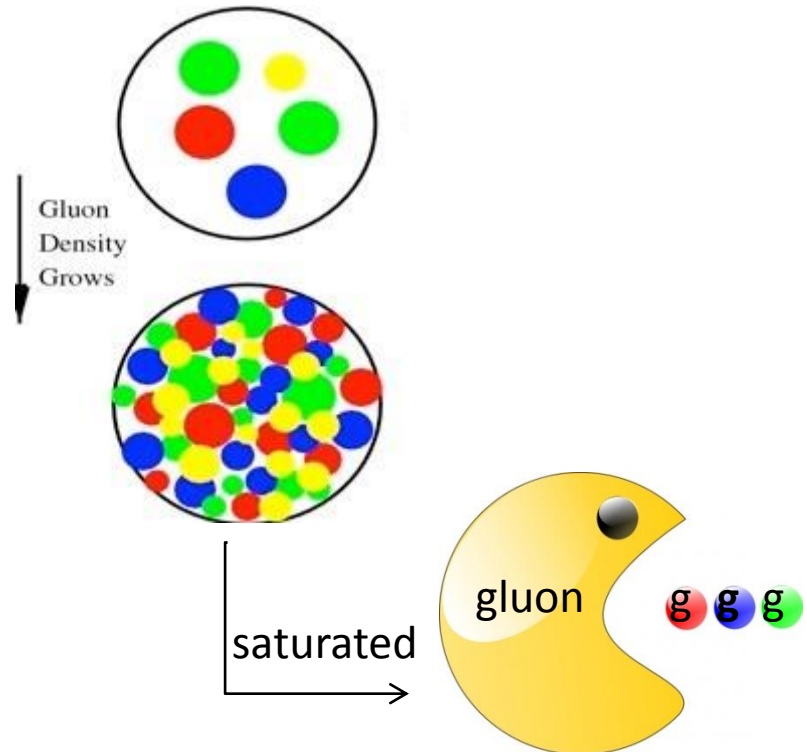
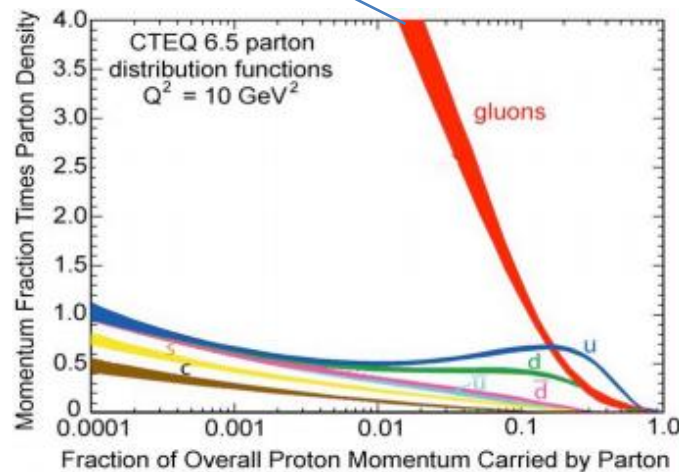
understand in detail the transition to the non-linear
regime of strong gluon fields and the physics of saturation

Saturation physics

Deep inelastic scattering



Need to be tamed



A golden measurement

$$C(\Delta\phi) = \frac{1}{N^{trig}} \frac{dN^{asso}}{d\Delta\phi}$$

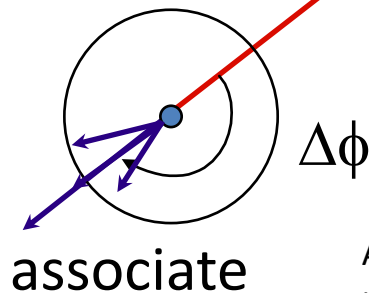
- ✓ unique
- ✓ feasible
- ✓ relevant



Beam view
or transverse plane

trigger (usually leading pt)

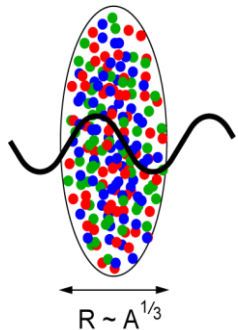
Nearside peak: delivers jet
fragmentation information from
final state



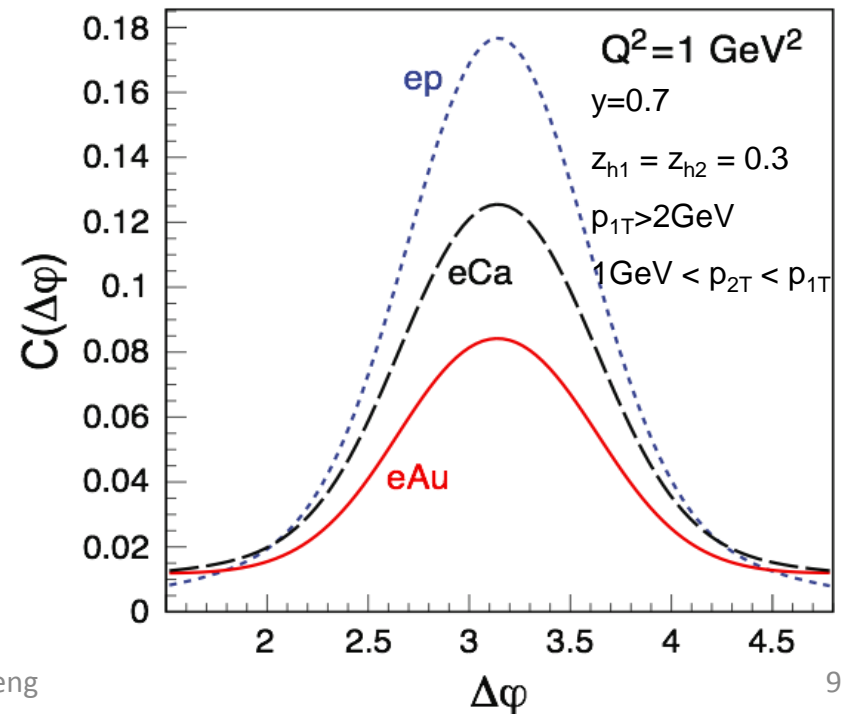
Awayside peak: related with the
medium k_T kick from initial state

Pocket formula: $Q_s^2 \sim A^{1/3} x^{-0.3}$

Nucleus is an amplifier



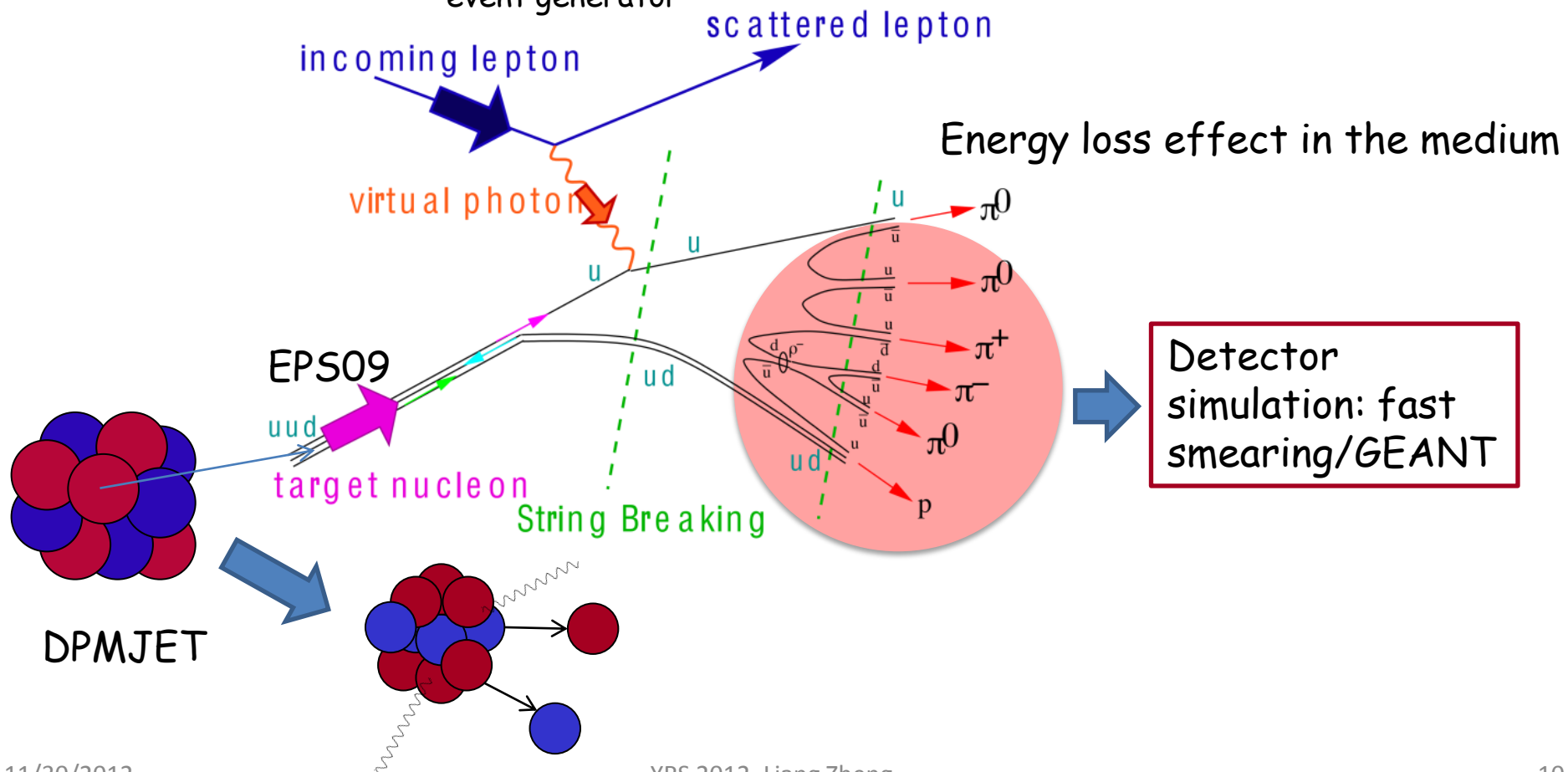
Xiao, Dominguez, Yuan 2011/2012



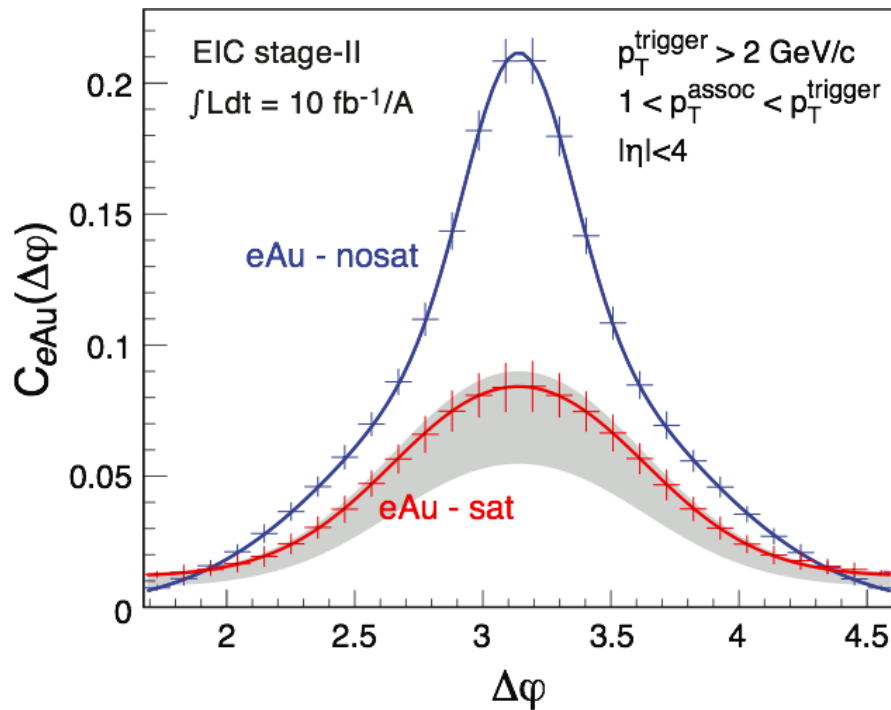
Our simulation strategy

Event generator:
From e+p to e+A

PYTHIA: well developed e+p
event generator



Simulation results for dihadron correlations in eA



Saturation expectation:
back to back peak washed
out by multiple gluon
interactions.

No saturation: peak persists
without saturation $ep \rightarrow eA$.

Saturation and No
saturation are easy to
resolve with a few months
running.



Summary

- Monte Carlo simulation is a powerful and indispensable tool to particle physics experiment.
- We are using it to help us build up eRHIC and rise to the challenge in the design of such a new machine.
- This new machine if achieved would serve as a source to extremely extend our knowledge of the universe.



Acknowledgements

Brookhaven National Lab - EIC Science Task Force

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Working groups: ep, eA, detector and machine design

eRHIC-homepage: https://wiki.bnl.gov/eic/index.php/Main_Page